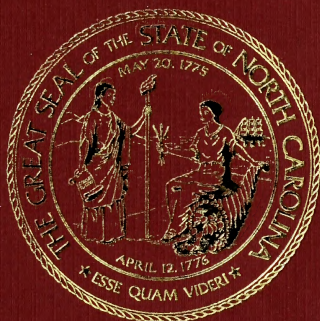


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THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS



1992

THE AWARD

The North Carolina Awards were instituted by the 1961 General Assembly, which acted on the idea of the late Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, then State Senator from Pitt County. The purpose of the Awards, as set forth in the statutes, is to recognize "notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." It is the highest honor the state can bestow.



The North Carolina Award was designed by the eminent sculptor Paul Manship and was one of his last commissions before his death.

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The North Carolina Award is the highest honor our state can bestow. Created in 1961 by the General Assembly, the award is given yearly to men and women who have made significant contributions in science, literature, fine arts, and public service.

On behalf of all North Carolinians I congratulate the 1992 award recipients for their outstanding achievements. The citizens of our state can be proud to have in their midst such distinguished individuals. North Carolina is a better place because they have given of their time, talent, and intelligence.

Jim Martin

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

29th North Carolina Awards

Dinner and Awards Presentation

The North Raleigh Hilton

November 13, 1992

Welcome

The Honorable Patric G. Dorsey, Secretary

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Pledge of Allegiance

Commander P. C. Dorsey

United States Navy, Retired

New Bern, North Carolina

Invocation

Dr. John T. Caldwell

Raleigh, North Carolina

Remarks

The Honorable Patric G. Dorsey, Secretary

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

PROGRAM

Awards Presentation

The Honorable James G. Martin, Governor

State of North Carolina

Video Documentation Program

Department of Cultural Resources

Wines provided by Biltmore Estate Winery, Asheville, North Carolina, and Sutter Home Winery, St. Helena, California, with the assistance of Mutual Distributing Company, Raleigh, Charlotte, Wilmington, and New Bern.

Dr. Anthony Abbott, Chairman
Dr. David Sabiston, Jr.
Anne Peden
John Ehle
A.P. Perkinson, Jr.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMITTEE

PAST RECIPIENTS

1969

Kenneth M. Brinkhous
Science
May Gordon Latham
Kellenberger
Public Service
Ovid Williams Pierce
Literature
Charles W. Stanford, Jr.
Fine Arts

1975

Doris W. Betts
Literature
John L. Etechells
Science
William C. Friday
Public Service
Robert Ward
Fine Arts

1981

Adeline McCall
Fine Arts
Glen Rounds
Literature
Ralph H. Scott
Public Service
Vivian T. Stannett
Science
Tom Wicker
Literature

1987

John T. Caldwell
Public Service
Charles Kuralt
Public Service
Maya Angelou
Literature
Robert J. Lefkowitz
Science
Harvey K. Littleton
Fine Arts

1964

John N. Couch
Science
Inglis Fletcher
Literature
John Motley Morehead
Public Service
Clarence Poe
Public Service
Francis Speight
Fine Arts

1970

Philip Handler
Science
Frances Gray Patton
Literature
Henry C. Pearson
Fine Arts
Terry Sanford
Public Service

1976

Romare Bearden
Fine Arts
C. Clark Cockerham
Science
Foster Fitz-Simons
Fine Arts
Juanita M. Kreps
Public Service
Richard Walser
Literature

1982

Selma Hortense Burke
Fine Arts
Nancy Winbon Chase
Public Service
Floyd W. Denny, Jr.
Science
Willie Snow Ethridge
Literature
R. Phillip Hanes, Jr.
Fine Arts

1988

Edith London
Fine Arts
Pedro Cuatrecasas
Science
Charles Edward Eaton
Literature
William S. Lee
Public Service
David Brinkley
Public Service

1965

Frank P. Graham
Public Service
Paul Green
Literature
Gerald W. Johnson
Literature
Hunter Johnson
Fine Arts
Frederick A. Wolf
Science

1971

Guy Owen
Literature
James H. Semans
Fine Arts
Mary Duke Biddle Trent
Semans
Fine Arts
Capus Waynick
Public Service
James Edwin Webb
Science

1977

Elizabeth Duncan Koontz
Public Service
Reginald Glennis Mitchiner
Science
Reynolds Price
Literature
Joseph Curtis Sloane
Fine Arts
Jonathan Williams
Fine Arts

1983

Heather Ross Miller
Literature
Frank Guthrie
Science
Mary Dalton
Fine Arts
Harry Dalton
Fine Arts
Hugh Morton
Public Service

1989

Loonis McGlohon
Fine Arts
Gertrude B. Elion
Science
Ronald Bayes
Literature
Maxine M. Swalin
Public Service
Roy Park
Public Service

1966

Bernice Kelly Harris
Literature
Luther H. Hodges
Public Service
A. G. Odell, Jr.
Fine Arts
Oscar K. Rice
Science

1972

Sidney Alderman Blackmer
Fine Arts
Edward E. Davis, Jr.
Science
John Ehle
Literature
William Dallas Herring
Public Service
Harold Hotelling
Science

1978

Robert Robey Garvey, Jr.
Public Service
Henry L. Kamphoefner
Fine Arts
David Coston Sabiston, Jr.
Science
Harriet L. Tynes
Public Service
Manly Wade Wellman
Literature

1984

George Watts Hill
Public Service
Robert L. Hill
Science
Maud Gatewood
Fine Arts
Lee Smith
Literature
Joseph Mitchell
Literature
Andy Griffith
Fine Arts

1990

Leon Rooke
Literature
H. Keith H. Brodie
Science
Bob Timberlake
Fine Arts
Dean Wallace Colvard
Public Service
Frank H. Kenan
Public Service

1967

Albert Coates
Public Service
Jonathan Daniels
Literature
Carl W. Gottschalk
Science
Benjamin F. Swalin
Fine Arts
Hiram Houston Merritt
Science

1973

Helen Smith Bevington
Literature
Ellis Brevier Cowling
Science
Burke Davis
Literature
Sam J. Ervin
Public Service
Kenneth Ness
Fine Arts

1979

Archie K. Davis
Public Service
John D. deButts
Public Service
Harry Golden
Literature
Walter Gordy
Science
Sam Ragan
Fine Arts

1985

J. Gordon Hanes, Jr.
Public Service
Wilma Dykeman
Literature
Dr. Irwin Fridovich
Science
Claude F. Howell
Fine Arts

1991

William J. Brown
Fine Arts
Mary Ellen Jones
Science
Robert R. Morgan
Literature
Jesse H. Meredith
Public Service
Elizabeth H. Dole
Public Service

1968

Robert Lee Humber
Public Service
Hobson Pittman
Fine Arts
Vermont C. Royster
Literature
Charles Phillips Russell
Literature
Stanley G. Stephens
Science

1974

William C. Fields
Fine Arts
Thad G. Stem, Jr.
Literature
Ellen Black Winston
Public Service
James B. Wyngaarden
Science

1980

Fred Chappell
Literature
George H. Hitchings
Science
Robert Lindgren
Fine Arts
Dan K. Moore
Public Service
Jeanette C. Moore
Public Service

1986

Joseph M. Bryan
Public Service
Billy Graham
Public Service
A. R. Ammons
Literature
Ernest L. Eliel
Science
Doc Watson
Fine Arts

LITERATURE

Louis D. Rubin, Jr.



Louis D. Rubin, Jr. receives a 1992 North Carolina Award in Literature for his pivotal role in the modern renaissance in Southern literature. As an editor, novelist, essayist, teacher and publisher, he has made innumerable literary contributions and received considerable national acclaim. As a teacher he has inspired and motivated many creative Southern writers who attribute their success to his counsel and example. As a publisher and editor he has given native Southerners an opportunity to see their works in print.

A native of Charleston, South Carolina, Louis Rubin attended the College of Charleston for two years and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Richmond after service in the United States Army during World War II. In 1949 he received a Master of Arts degree from The Johns Hopkins University and a Ph.D. in English from the same school in 1954. While at Johns Hopkins he edited his first book, "Southern Renaissance," a landmark work which catapulted him—at age thirty—into the first rank of Southern literary figures. A second volume, "Thomas Wolfe: The Weather of His Youth," was published in 1953.

From 1954 until 1956 Rubin taught at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1957 he became associate professor at prestigious Hollins College in Virginia. Coming to the University of North Carolina in 1967, he remained on the English faculty for twenty-two years. In 1973 he was named University Distinguished Professor, and on his retirement in 1989, Professor Emeritus.

As a writer Rubin has been prolific. His collected essays, novels, biographies, criticism, even a history of Virginia, have firmly established him as one of America's leading literary figures. No one familiar with Southern literature can fail to admire such remarkable works as "The Writer and the South," "George W. Cable," or "Biographical Guide to the Study of Southern Literature." Rubin's latest work, "Small Craft Advisory," is an entertaining personal and autobiographical narrative about growing up in the South.

Realizing the difficulties younger and newer writers experience in getting published, Rubin founded Algonquin Books in Chapel Hill in 1982. As Rubin expressed it: "There didn't seem to be any reason why there shouldn't be a good full-fledged nationally-oriented trade publishing house in the South," catering to Southern writers.

As a teacher Rubin's greatest achievement is that so many of his former students have become noted writers. Clyde Edgerton, Lee Smith, Jill McCorkle, Annie Dillard, John Barth and Katie Gibbons are among the many authors who were inspired by his instruction and example. "He became something of a literary hero to me even before I met him," declares Clyde Edgerton. "After I met him, I respected him even more."

Rubin is recipient of numerous awards and honors, including the Oliver Max Gardner Award, the Distinguished Virginian Award and honorary degrees from the University of Richmond, the College of Charleston and Clemson University. He has also served as chancellor of the Fellowship of Southern Writers.

Louis Rubin is married to the former Eva Redfield. The parents of two sons, they reside in Chapel Hill.

John M. J. Madey receives a 1992 North Carolina Award in Science for his pathbreaking research and development of the principles and techniques of laser physics. His pioneering work has resulted in the invention, demonstration and use of the free electron laser as a tuneable light source for fundamental and applied research. His invention has been universally acclaimed for its futuristic and revolutionary applications in medicine, space travel, ballistic missile defense, microelectronics and engineering.

Born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, John M. J. Madey attended the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree (1964) and Master of Science degree (1965). Even as a student at CalTech Professor Madey had conceived of using alternating magnetic fields with an electron beam to produce a source of electromagnetic radiation from which one could make a powerful laser, continuously tuned in frequency. At Stanford University, where he received his doctorate in 1970, he persevered against those who advised that laser action could never work with such an energy base.

In 1977 he demonstrated the operation of the first free electron laser (FEL). The FEL uses microwave-driven electron accelerators to produce powerful beams of light tuneable across the spectrum. Most conventional lasers emit light only within a narrow portion of the spectrum and are not as efficient as the FEL.

In 1988 Dr. Madey joined the faculty of Duke University where he is Professor of Physics. At Duke he has overseen the construction of the university's new \$5.1 million FEL Laboratory. The 52,000 square foot facility, completed in 1991, will house up to sixty employees and two lasers, including a storage ring-based full electron laser. The FEL project has received substantial support from the Medical Free Electron Laser Program, which was previously administered by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization and now by the United States Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. Additional support has come from the United States Air Force, the Strategic Defense Command and the Army Research Office.

Dr. Madey and the FEL Laboratory have recently entered into a cooperative relationship with the Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics in Novosibirsk, Russia. Close collaboration with respected Russian physicists heralds even more spectacular advances in the field of laser physics.

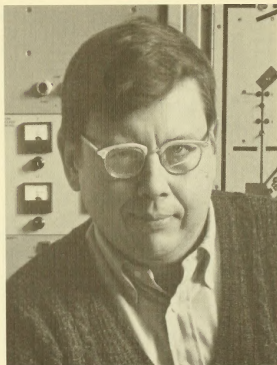
In 1989 Dr. Madey received the Stuart Ballantine Medal of the Franklin Institute, "for his creative and consistent scientific efforts in the development of the Free Electron Laser, and for its tremendous impact of science and engineering." He is also the recipient of the 1985 Prize for Achievement in Accelerator Physics and Technology. The author of dozens of articles in scientific journals and volumes, he holds eleven patents for his discoveries.

As a colleague has written, "Professor Madey's work has had a tremendous impact on the scientific community," with results that were undreamed of only a few years ago.

Dr. John M. J. Madey is married to the former Susan Bleifus. They have one son and reside in Durham.

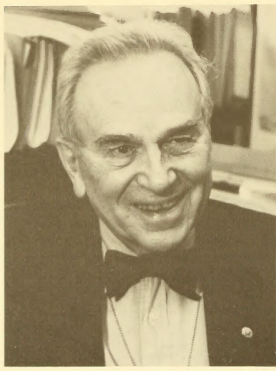
SCIENCE

John M. J. Madey



PUBLIC SERVICE

William McWhorter Cochrane



William McWhorter Cochrane receives a 1992 North Carolina Award in Public Service for his long and distinguished career in government. Active in Washington since 1954, Bill Cochrane became known affectionately as "Mr. N.C. in D.C." For over thirty-five years he has been the most influential North Carolinian on Capitol Hill. First, as administrative assistant to Senators W. Kerr Scott (1954-58) and B. Everett Jordan (1958-72), then as staff director and senior advisor to the United States Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Cochrane's imprint can be found on any number of pieces of major legislation.

Born in Newton, North Carolina, Bill Cochrane attended the University of North Carolina, earning a degree in journalism. After receiving a law degree from UNC in 1941, he joined the United States Navy and saw active service on a minesweeper. In 1951 he was awarded a Master of Laws degree from Yale University, and beginning in 1952 served on the staff of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill.

When, in 1954, Senator Scott named him executive secretary and legislative assistant, Cochrane already possessed the reputation of a quick study in public policy. Working with Senators Scott and, later, Jordan, he soon mastered the rough-and-tumble world affecting legislation in our nation's capital. In 1972 he became staff director of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration; from 1981 until 1987 he served as Democratic staff director. In 1987 he was named senior advisor to the Rules Committee.

Although he has never cast a vote, Cochrane's behind-the-scenes activities have, over the years, borne bountiful fruit for his native state. The Jordan and Falls Lake reservoirs are two examples of projects he stood behind from start to finish. The location of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is another.

As senior staff member of the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress, he has overseen the most dramatic expansion in the Library's two hundred year history. And from 1968 until 1985 he served as executive director and chief counsel for the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, charged with the lengthy preparations necessary to inaugurate American presidents.

Perhaps his most critical task involved the implementation of the untested 25th Amendment, which codified presidential succession. In 1974, in the space of eight months, the United States saw the resignation of a vice-president and a president and the accession of a new president and new vice-president. Bill Cochrane and the Rules Committee helped insure a smooth constitutional transition during those difficult times.

Among his many honors Bill Cochrane counts the Distinguished Alumnus Award for Public Service (1978) from his alma mater. The North Caroliniana Society honored him with its award for service in 1988.

"Bill's probably the most powerful civil servant in the structure of the Senate. He's N.C. in D.C.," says friend and former university president William Friday. "Others do well, but he's the best."

William Cochrane is married to the former Thornton Shirley Graves. They have two sons and maintain residences in Chapel Hill and Washington.

Maxwell R. Thurman receives a 1992 North Carolina Award in Public Service for a native North Carolinian living outside the state. One of the few non-West Point graduates to reach four-star rank, General Thurman was a principal architect of the all-volunteer Army and served as Commander in Chief of the United States Southern Command during the successful invasion of Panama in late 1989.

Born in High Point, General Thurman attended North Carolina State University, graduating with a degree in chemical engineering in 1953. While at North Carolina State he enrolled in the ROTC and was commissioned an officer through that program. His training included preparations in ordnance and artillery. He continued his training at the Army Command and General Staff College and at the Army War College.

General Thurman has held a variety of staff and command positions, both in Europe and the United States. In Europe he commanded light artillery and rocket units with the 11th Airborne Division, and he saw service during the 1958 Lebanon crisis. He served in Vietnam, first as a corps intelligence advisor and later as the Commander, 2nd Battalion, 35th Field Artillery, during the Tet Offensive. Returning to the United States, he commanded the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery and, from 1979 until 1981, the United States Recruiting Command. Other assignments included duty as an instructor at the United States Military Academy and with the Army Field Artillery School and Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1981, Thurman became Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for the United States Army. In 1983 he was promoted to full general and appointed Vice Chief of Staff for the Army. He assumed command of the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1987. During these years it was largely through General Thurman's inspiration and leadership that the Army's new recruiting and training programs were implemented and the modern volunteer professional Army we now possess came into existence.

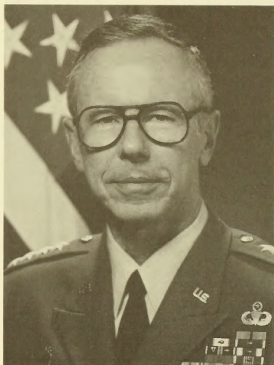
In September 1989, General Thurman was named Commander in Chief of the United States Southern Command, responsible for all American military activities in Latin America and for implementing national security policy and strategy in the region. It was under his leadership that the United States prepared and launched Operation "Just Cause" in Panama, which successfully removed dictator Manuel Noriega and helped restore democracy to that strategic nation.

General Thurman holds numerous awards and honors. He has been decorated by the governments of France, Germany and Venezuela. A Senior Fellow of the Institute of Land Warfare, he has also been Executive-in-Residence at North Carolina State University and serves on the President's Commission on Women in the Armed Forces and the President's Commission on Panama.

In 1991, Maxwell Thurman, a true "father of the modern American army," retired after thirty years of service to his country.

He resides in Arlington, Virginia.

PUBLIC SERVICE Maxwell R. Thurman



Charles R. "Chuck" Davis receives a 1992 North Carolina Award in Fine Arts for his impressive and unique contributions to African American culture. Founder and artistic director of the African American Dance Ensemble, he is the foremost teacher and choreographer of traditional African dance in America. Through his instruction, inspiration and performances, thousands of Americans have come to understand and appreciate this significant part of our culture.

Born in Raleigh, Chuck Davis went to Ligon High School, then spent two years in the Navy at Bethesda, Maryland. From his earliest years he evinced an interest in dancing and dance forms. While in the Navy he would often travel to nearby Washington, D.C. to watch Roland Kaye and his Latin American Ensemble perform a mixture of Latin and African dances.

In 1960-62 he attended Howard University, specializing in theatre and dance. Traveling to New York, he studied all forms of dance, from ballet to jazz, with nationally recognized masters. By the mid-1960s, Davis was teaching dance at the South Bronx Community Theatre. In 1968, disturbed by media misrepresentation of African dance, he decided to form his own ensemble—the Chuck Davis Dance Company. The group traveled everywhere, including foreign countries, presenting the finest in traditional African American dance.

His growing renown attracted national attention. In 1974 he joined the faculty of the American Dance Festival in Durham, where he remains a summer artist-in-residence. In 1980 he founded the Durham-based African American Dance Ensemble. Since then the African American Dance Ensemble has become the premier dance company of its kind in the United States.

As a choreographer and director Chuck Davis' major works for the stage include "Babu's Magic (An African Folk Tale)," "Babu's Juju," "Lion and the Jewel," and "Medea." His special interest in youth encouraged him to found Alayanfe (Children's Dance Company) in 1985, also based in Durham, and he continues guest residencies with various ensembles.

Davis has received numerous commendations and awards. Honored by Congressional citation in 1988, he also was given the President's Award by the North Carolina Association of Arts Council Directors. He is recipient of the Distinguished North Carolinian Award (1980), the North Carolina Principal's Award for Excellence (1985), and the Dance/Africa Award (1984).

Reviewers of Chuck Davis' performances have described his presentations as "entertaining, enlightening and emboldening." His choreography is characterized as "dramatic," with "exciting rhythms . . . colorful costumes . . . difficult to forget."

Chuck Davis describes his role as that of a missionary. "I'm following traditions," he declares. "In traditional societies, especially in Africa, members of the community are all involved in every event . . . dance and music and singing . . . recreational, secular and religious."

Because of Chuck Davis, America has been immeasurably enriched artistically and culturally. Davis resides in Durham.

FINE ARTS

Charles R. "Chuck" Davis



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